



FALL 2002

Utah Data Guide

A Newsletter for Data Users

Utah State Data Center
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
Demographic and Economic Analysis

Census 2000 Summary File 3 Full Release

The U. S. Census Bureau publicly released Utah's detailed social and economic data on August 13, 2002. The data are accessible through American Fact Finder at www.census.gov, where it can be viewed, printed, and downloaded in pre-formatted data tables for further manipulation, computation and analysis. Summary File 3 contains a total of 813 tables, of which 484 are population-related and 329 are housing-related. The data can be attained for smaller levels of geographies, such as census tracts, block groups, and Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs). Selected data are also available by sex, race and ethnic categories.

Highlights of Utah's SF3 Full Release Data

Educational Attainment by Sex. In Census 2000, the percentage of persons 25 years and over who were high school graduates or higher in Utah was comparable for both sexes. Females demonstrated a marginal lead with 88.1% having a high school or higher level of education, compared to 87.3% of males.

However, there were marked differences between the sexes in the bachelor's degree or higher level of educational attainment. Of all males in Utah 25 years and over, 30% had a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 22.3% of females 25 years and over.

Among Utah's counties, Summit County exhibited the highest percent of persons 25 years and over who had a bachelor's degree or higher, for both males (48.7%) and females (42.1%). Also, Summit County took the lead in the highest percentage of females 25 years and over in both categories - high school and higher (92.5%), as well as bachelor's degree or higher (42.1%).

The lowest percentage of females 25 years and over with a bachelor's degree or higher level of education was in Emery County (8.8%).

The lowest percentage of males 25 years and over with a bachelor's degree or higher educational attainment was in Daggett County (10.7%). However, Daggett County had the highest percentage of females 25 years and over who had a high school diploma or higher level of education (92.5% - tying Summit County).

San Juan County had the lowest percentage of both males (69.7%) and females (69.5%) 25 years and over who had a high school diploma or higher level of education.

Educational Attainment by Race and Ethnicity. Among the six race categories where only one race was selected^{1,2}, the White population led with 89.9% of its 25 years and over population who were at least high school graduates in 2000. This was higher than the State average of 87.7%.

The Some Other Race category had the lowest percent of persons 25 years and over who had a high school or higher level of education (51.1%), compared with the other race categories (White - 89.9%; Black or African American - 83.2%; American Indian and Alaskan Native - 68.7%; Asian - 79.9%; and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander - 76.7%).

Like the six race groups, the Hispanic or Latino ethnic group³ reflected a lower percentage of persons 25 years and over having a high school or higher level of education (56.5%) when compared to the White non-Hispanic group (91%).

Among those age 25 years and over who had a bachelor's degree or higher, the Asian population ranked the highest at 36.4%. The Asian population led 9.3 percentage points over the White population, who ranked second (27.1%) in the percentage of persons in this category. The Some Other Race population ranked last with 7.5% of persons 25 years and over who had a bachelor's degree or higher educational attainment.

In 2000, the Hispanic or Latino population had 9.8% of persons 25 years and over with a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 9.1% in 1990.

¹ In Census 2000, respondents were given a choice to select more than one race. This analysis is based on those who selected only one race.

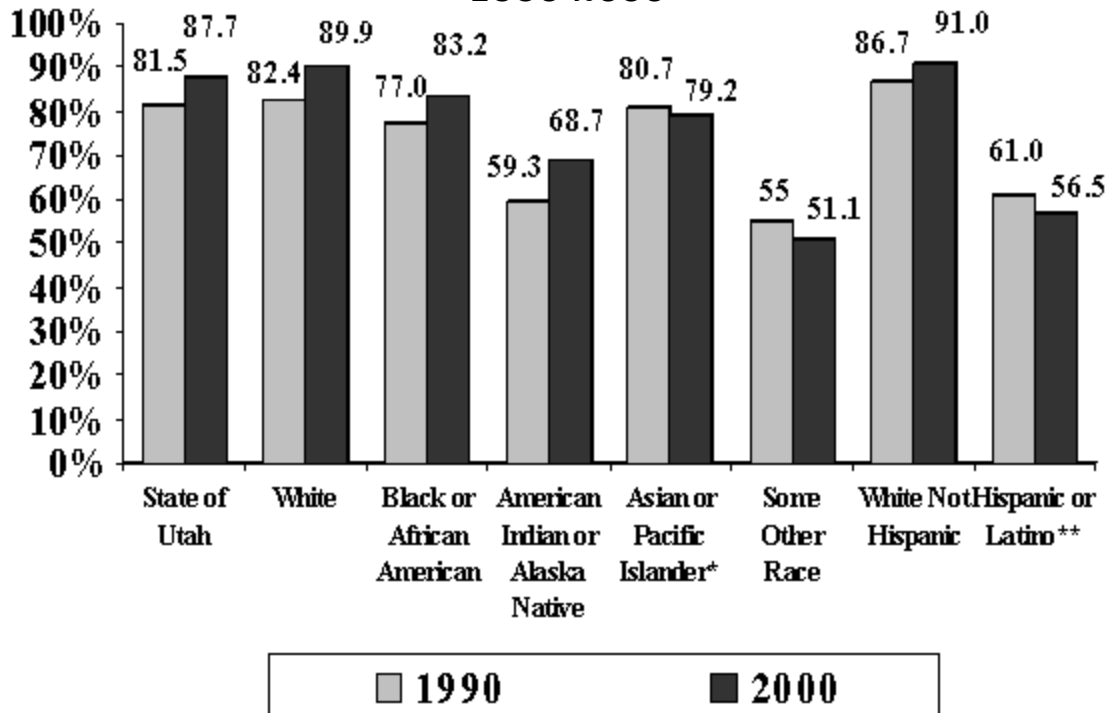
² The Hispanic or Latino population has not been subtracted from the six race categories.

³ Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic category. This population may be of any race.

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Census 2000 Summary File 3 Full Release

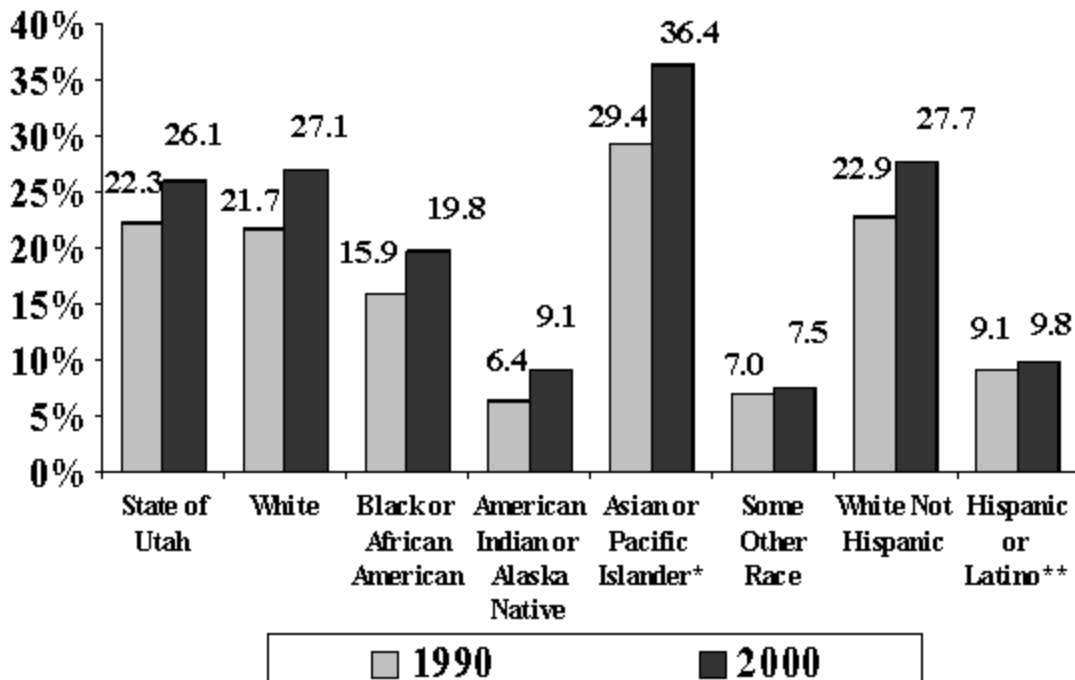
High School Graduate or Higher by Race and Ethnicity in Utah 1990-2000



Notes: *For comparison purposes the Census 2000 Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander categories have been combined and recalculated; **Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic category. This population may be of any race; Analysis based on those who selected only one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 3.

Bachelor's Degree or Higher by Race and Ethnicity in Utah 1990-2000



Notes: *For comparison purposes the Census 2000 Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander categories have been combined and recalculated; **Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic category. This population may be of any race; Analysis based on those who selected only one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 3.

Census 2000 Summary File 3 Full Release

Educational Attainment by Sex, Race and Ethnicity. Among race categories in 2000, Asians of both sexes led in higher education. One out of every three Asian women (33.1%), and two out of every five Asian men (40.4%) 25 years and over had at least a bachelor's degree level of education.

The White and Asian categories showed the greatest disparity between the two genders in higher education. While White women lagged behind their male counterparts by 8.5 percentage points (the highest among all races), Asian women lagged behind their male counterparts by 7.3 percentage points. However, when compared to women of the other race categories, Asian and White women took the lead in higher education.

Black or African American, American Indian and Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and the Some Other Race categories demonstrated relatively smaller differences between the two genders in higher education. Differences between the two genders among these race groups ranged between 0.5 to 1.3 percentage points.

The Some Other Race category was the only race group where the educational attainment of the 25 years and over population, at both the high school (52.3% vs. 50.2%) and bachelor's degree or higher (8% vs. 7.2%) level, was greater for women.

This is also reflected in the Hispanic or Latino ethnic category. Women fared better than their male counterparts in educational attainment at both the high school (58.6% vs. 54.7%) and bachelor's degree or higher (10% vs. 9.5%) level of education.

Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity. The White non-Hispanic population had the highest Median Household Income (1999 dollars) in Utah with \$47,010, or 102.8% of the State Median Household Income (MHI). Among the six race categories, the White group reported \$46,638, or 102% of the State MHI, followed by the Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (\$43,575, or 95.3% of the State MHI), Asian (\$42,219 or 92.3% of the State MHI), Some Other Race (\$36,283, or 79.3% of the State MHI), Black or African American (\$34,943, or 76.4% of the State MHI), and American Indian and Alaska Native (\$26,889, or 58.8% of the State MHI) categories.

In 1999, the Median Household Income of the Hispanic or Latino ethnic category was 78.7% of the State Median Household Income, (or \$35,981), compared to 86.1% of the State MHI, (or \$34,083) in 1989⁴. While this group reflected an overall increase in MHI between 1989 and 1999, income levels have not increased at the same rate as that of the State MHI.

Per Capita Income by Race and Ethnicity. In 1999, the White non-Hispanic group had the highest Per Capita Income (PCI) making up 106.2% of the State PCI, with \$19,306. Among the six race categories, the White population reported \$18,980, or 104.4% of the State PCI, followed by the Black or African American (\$16,519, or 90.8% of the State PCI), Asian (\$16,296, or 89.6% of the State PCI), Some Other Race (\$10,476, or

57.6% of the State PCI), Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (\$10,296, or 56.6% of the State PCI), and American Indian and Alaska Native (\$10,264, or 56.4% of the State PCI) categories.

In 1999, the Per Capita Income of the Hispanic or Latino ethnic category was 60.7% of the State PCI, (or \$11,041), compared to 67.1% of the State PCI, (or \$9,940) in 1989⁴.

Poverty Rates by Race and Ethnicity. Among race groups in 1999, American Indian and Alaska Natives showed the highest poverty rate (33%), followed by the Black or African American (22%), Some Other Race (20.8%), Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (15.5%), Asian (15.0%), and White (8.1%) race groups.

American Indian and Alaska Natives showed the greatest drop in poverty rates among race groups, from 43.6% in 1989 to 33% in 1999.

In 1999, both White (8.1%) as well as the White non-Hispanic (7.7%) categories were the only groups that had poverty rates lower than the State of Utah's overall poverty rate of 9.4% for individuals.

In Utah, poverty rates dropped for all race and ethnic categories since the 1990 Census by a low of 2.1 percentage points (White population) to a high of 10.6 percentage points (American Indian and Alaska Native population).

Median Income by Sex⁵. Income disparities between the two sexes were evident for both full-time and other (non-full-time) workers⁶. The Median Income of Utah women (\$13,485) was less than half (49%) of their male (\$27,445) counterparts in 1999 (see page 6).

Income differences between the two sexes were lower when analyzing incomes reported for only full-time, year-round jobs. In 1999, the Median Income of women (\$25,579) working full-time, year-round jobs was 67% of their male counterparts (\$38,046). Non-full-time working women averaged 62% (\$8,534) of the Median Income of non-full-time working men (\$13,704).

Among Utah's counties, Summit County had the highest Median Income for males and females, for both full-time and other workers (see page 6).

Income disparities between full-time, year-round working males and females were evident in all of Utah's counties. Female Median Incomes ranged between a low of 50% to a high of 75% of their male counterparts.

Income differences between the two sexes (full-time, year-round workers) were least in Wayne County and most in Emery County. The Median Income of full-time working women in Wayne County was 75% of that of men. The Median Income of full-time working women in Emery County was 50% of that of men.

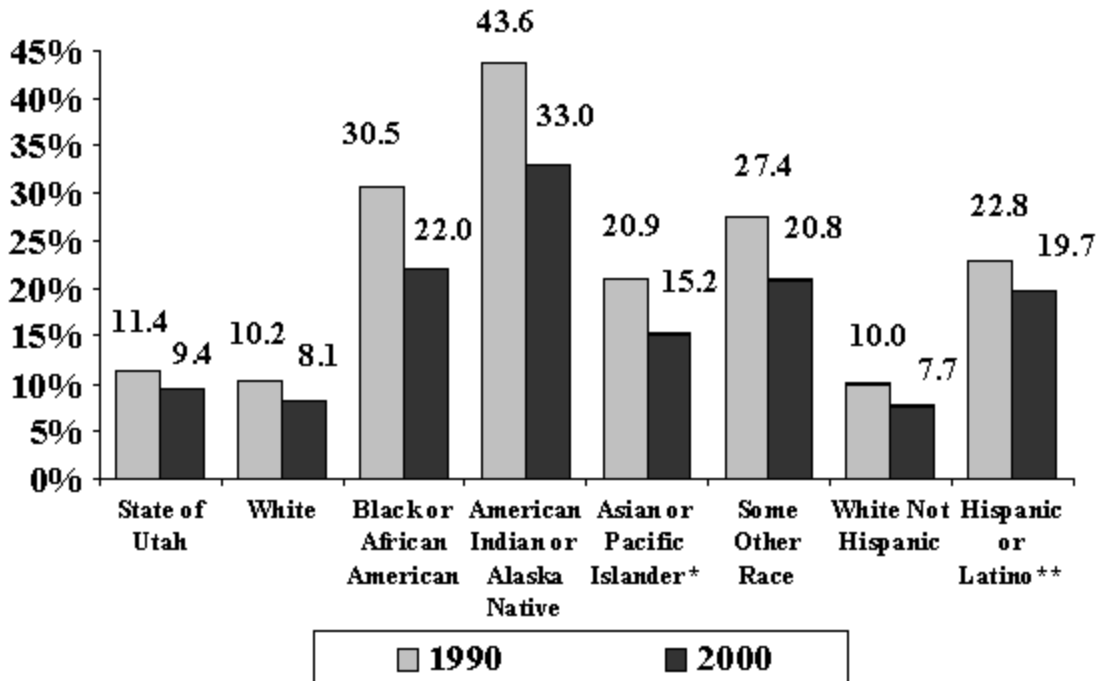
⁴ 1989 numbers have been adjusted for inflation by using a deflator factor of .744298.

⁵ Analysis is based on population 15 years and over with income in 1999.

⁶ "Other" encompasses types of work other than full-time.

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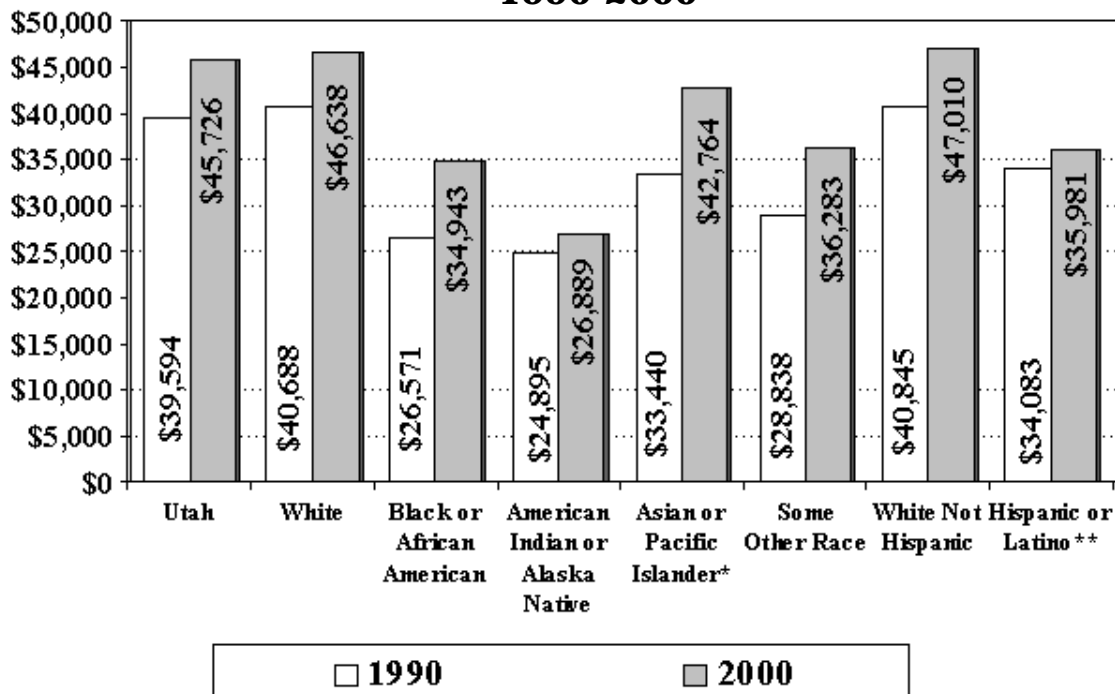
Utah's Poverty Rates by Race and Ethnicity 1990-2000



Notes: *For comparison purposes the Census 2000 Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander categories have been combined and recalculated;
 **Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic category. This population may be of any race; Analysis based on those who selected only one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 3.

Utah's Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity in Utah 1990-2000



Notes: *For comparison purposes the Census 2000 Asian and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander categories have been combined and recalculated;
 **Hispanic or Latino is an ethnic category. This population may be of any race; Analysis based on those who selected only one race; 1990 numbers have been adjusted for inflation by using a deflator factor of .744298.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 3.

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Work Status by Sex. Gender differences also existed among Utah's working population in 1999. Men led women by 16.1 percentage points in labor force participation. Of Utah males 16 years and over, 82.9% worked in 1999, compared to 68.1% of Utah females in that age group.

The proportion of Utah women 16 years and over who worked outside the home showed a 2.1 percentage point increase since the 1990 census, from 66% to 68.1%.

In 1999, a greater proportion of working women worked less hours and fewer weeks when compared to working men. Of Utah's working men, 82.3% worked 35 or more hours per week. In comparison, 60.2% of Utah's working women worked 35 or more hours per week.

A CAUTIONARY NOTE:

Comparing SF3 data with SF1 and SF2 values. Summary File 3 contains sample data collected from the long form questionnaire that was sent to one in every six households nationwide. Once compiled, the data is weighted in order to represent the total population. One consequence of the weighting procedure is that each estimate based on the long form responses has an associated confidence interval. These confidence intervals are wider (as a percentage of the estimate) for geographic areas with smaller populations and for characteristics that occur less frequently in the area being examined (such as the proportion of people in poverty in a middle-income neighborhood).

The disadvantage of using a weighting procedure is that the estimates of characteristics that are also reported on the short form will not match the counts reported in SF1 or SF2, for smaller geographic areas. Examples of these characteristics are the total number of people, the number of people reporting specific racial categories, and the number of housing units. The official values for items reported on the short form come from SF1 and SF2. The differences between the long form estimates in SF3 and values in SF1 or SF2 are particularly noticeable for the smallest places, tracts, and block groups. The long form estimates of total population and total housing units in SF3 will, however, match the SF1 and SF2 counts for larger geographic areas such as states and counties, and will be essentially the same for medium and large cities.

Data users and analysts must bear these statistical nuances in mind when using data from these different datasets.

Additional Information

For more information on the Census 2000 Summary File 3 full release, visit the Census Bureau's web site at www.census.gov, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

ATTENTION ALL BUSINESSES Prepare to fill out your 2002 Economic Census form!



The Economic Census profiles the US economy every five years, from the national to the local level. In December, 2002 Economic Census forms will be sent to five million businesses, asking for information about business activity during the 2002 calendar year. Such questions include E-commerce sales, supply chain, leased employees, and customer support. The forms will be due back February 12, 2003. Results will be published during 2004 and 2005.

In an effort to simplify this year's census, businesses are given the option of reporting via mail or electronically. Also, an on-line Help Desk and toll-free help line will be available at all hours of the day, every day of the week.

For more information on the 2002 Economic Census visit the Census Bureau's website at www.census.gov, or contact the State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

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PCT45. MEDIAN INCOME IN 1999 (DOLLARS) BY SEX BY WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1999 FOR THE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER WITH INCOME [6] - Universe - Population 15 years and over with income in 1999
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data

	Median Income of Male Workers				Median Income of Female Workers			
	Both Full-time & Non-Full-time		Full-time	Other Non-Full-time	Both Full-time & Non-Full-time		Full-time	Other Non-Full-time
	Year-round in 1999	Percent of Male Median Income	Year-round in 1999	Percent of Male Median Income	Year-round in 1999	Percent of Male Median Income	Year-round in 1999	Percent of Male Median Income
Utah	\$27,445	\$38,046	\$13,704		\$13,485	49.1%	\$25,579	67.2%
Beaver County	24,810	32,133	14,688		9,715	39.2%	18,333	57.1%
Box Elder County	30,949	40,100	15,606		11,423	36.9%	23,258	58.0%
Cache County	22,894	33,631	10,407		10,081	44.0%	21,588	64.2%
Carbon County	26,829	40,128	14,197		9,795	36.5%	22,091	55.1%
Daggett County	23,000	38,906	16,953		9,792	42.6%	21,583	55.5%
Davis County	32,483	42,019	15,345		14,616	45.0%	26,613	63.3%
Duchesne County	24,386	33,020	12,763		7,727	31.7%	20,489	62.1%
Emery County	29,387	40,039	16,098		9,123	31.0%	20,049	50.1%
Garfield County	22,016	31,021	14,102		11,228	51.0%	20,969	67.6%
Grand County	21,849	31,758	14,569		12,940	59.2%	23,480	73.9%
Iron County	21,048	31,438	11,366		9,201	43.7%	20,399	64.9%
Juab County	26,066	34,782	11,738		9,730	37.3%	22,208	63.8%
Kane County	24,141	31,863	16,875		10,436	43.2%	21,387	67.1%
Millard County	24,540	37,730	12,884		9,771	39.8%	20,914	55.4%
Morgan County	32,576	45,458	18,000		13,150	40.4%	23,625	52.0%
Piute County	21,458	28,583	16,731		9,384	43.7%	20,125	70.4%
Rich County	28,603	35,655	18,641		9,238	32.3%	22,422	62.9%
Salt Lake County	28,176	37,854	14,329		16,568	58.8%	26,742	70.6%
San Juan County	18,587	33,299	9,483		8,813	47.4%	20,141	60.5%
Sanpete County	21,564	31,113	11,737		7,293	33.8%	20,788	66.8%
Sevier County	26,083	34,593	14,651		9,327	35.8%	19,927	57.6%
Summit County	37,045	50,691	20,569		20,070	54.2%	30,120	59.4%
Tooele County	31,825	39,132	17,721		15,427	48.5%	24,930	63.7%
Uintah County	25,018	35,495	13,567		9,592	38.3%	22,117	62.3%
Utah County	25,056	39,601	11,292		10,329	41.2%	23,551	59.5%
Wasatch County	30,752	40,236	17,689		13,570	44.1%	24,762	61.5%
Washington County	25,133	32,221	18,195		11,162	44.4%	21,795	67.6%
Wayne County	21,707	26,938	15,391		10,211	47.0%	20,156	74.8%
Weber County	27,526	37,140	15,061		14,972	54.4%	25,544	68.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File 3.